|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Vocabulary** | | | | **Facts about Living things and their Habitats** |
| **Organism** | An individual living thing, such as a plant, an animal, or a bacteria. | Habitat | The natural environment of an animal or plant. | The billions of different kinds of living things (organisms) on earth have been divided up, by scientists, into groups according to their similarities and differences. This is known as classifying.  • Classifying living things into groups allows scientists to learn more about what makes each species unique.  • There are many different classes of animal. Those with backbones are known as the ‘class’ vertebrates. These are then grouped into mammals, birds, fish, reptiles and amphibians. • Invertebrates, animals without backbones, are arachnids, insects, snails and slugs and worms.  • Humans fall into the mammal class as they have hair on their bodies and drink milk when they are babies. Whales, dolphins, bats, cats, dogs and hedgehogs are also mammals.  • A habitat is the non living environment surrounding a living thing. It provides space, shelter, food and water.  • An ecosystem is made up of the living organism and the non living habitat. An ecosystem can be any size from a tree to the whole world.  • Food chains are a map of the flow of energy from a plant (primary producer) through consumers, (primary consumers) and hunters Classifying Plants and Animals (secondary consumers). |
| Ecosystem | A community of living things, together with their environment. |
| Classifying | To put into groups according to things that are similar. |
| Food chain | A series of living beings in which each serves as food for the next. |
| Unique | - Being the only one of its type. |
| Energy | The ability to have force or power or to do work. |
| Vertebrate | Having a backbone |
| Invertebrate | Without a backbone. |  | |
| Mammal | - Any animal that has hair and feeds its babies with milk from the mother. |
|  | | | | |
|  | | | | |